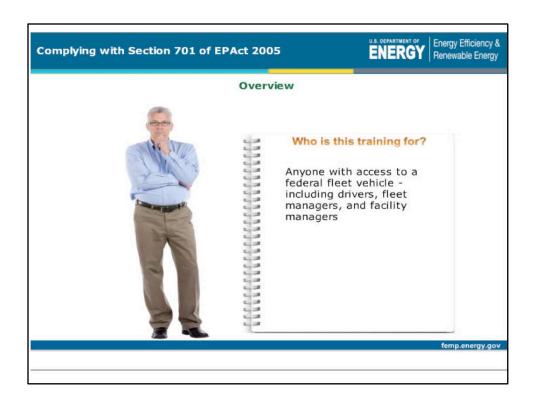
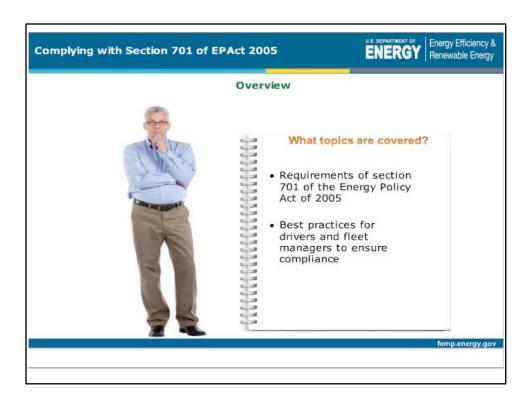


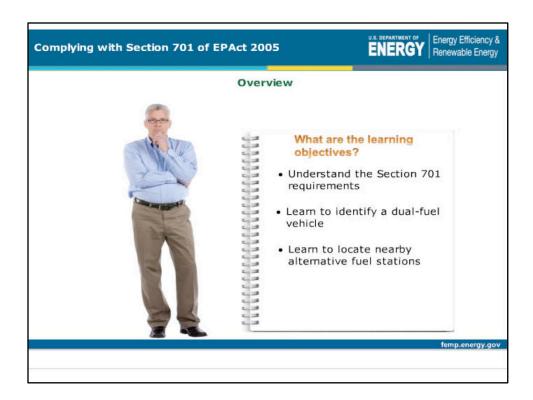
Welcome to the e-training course on Section 701 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the requirement to use alternative fuel in dual-fuel vehicles. This training is provided by the U.S. Department of Energy's Federal Energy Management Program, whose objectives for the course are to help Federal agencies reduce petroleum consumption and increase alternative fuel use.



The following training is for anyone with access to a Federal fleet vehicle—including drivers, fleet managers, and facility managers. This includes federal personnel and contractors who may not have an assigned vehicle, or who may operate a vehicle as a minor portion of their responsibilities.



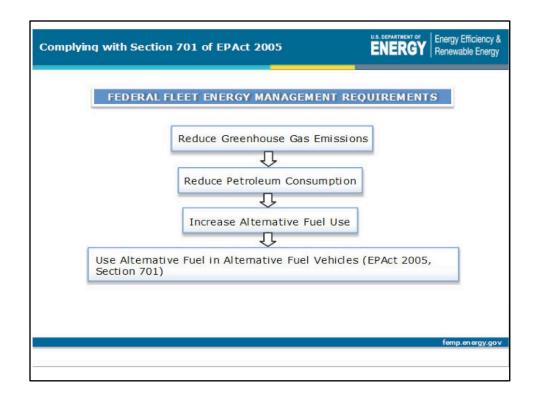
You will learn about the requirements of Section 701 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which mandate Federal fleets to operate dual-fuel vehicles solely on alternative fuels. The course also provides guidance on best practices to ensure drivers and fleet managers comply with these requirements.



The key course objectives are

- Understanding the Section 701 requirements
- Learning to identify a dual-fuel vehicle, which is a vehicle that can be refueled with either petroleum or an alternative fuel
- Learning to locate nearby alternative fuel stations.

Next, let's learn how the Section 701 mandate fits in with the other requirements of our government vehicles.



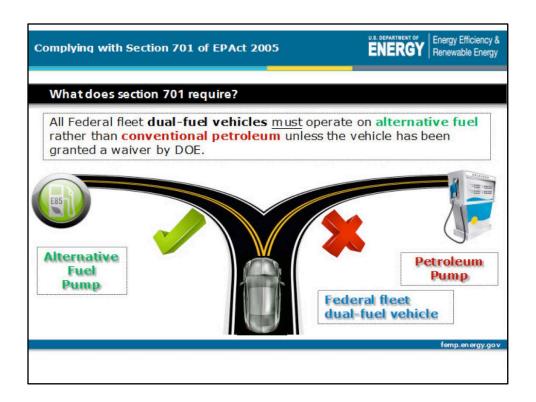
Congress and the President have passed various Federal regulations that require Federal fleets to improve the energy impact of their operations.

Let's start with the core requirement: Since 2009, Federal agencies have been required to inventory and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

For motor vehicle fleets, reducing the consumption of gasoline and diesel fuel is the primary means to reduce these emissions. In fact, Federal fleets are required by executive order to reduce petroleum consumption by 30% by 2020, relative to 2005 consumption volumes.

Increasing the use of alternative fuel as a substitute for petroleum is the most effective way that fleets can meet these greenhouse gas and petroleum reduction requirements. That is why another executive order requires each agency to increase alternative fuel consumption by 10% each year through 2015.

Congress has also passed requirements to help ensure Federal fleets are using alternative fuel in their alternative fuel vehicles—these requirements are found in Section 701 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which is the important topic we will cover in this course. Let's take a closer look.



So, what does Section 701 of EPAct 2005 require of Federal fleets? All dual-fuel vehicles <u>must</u> operate on alternative fuel rather than conventional petroleum, unless the vehicle has been granted a waiver by the Department of Energy, or DOE.

In other words, dual-fuel vehicles without a waiver **should not refuel at gasoline pumps.**



Perhaps you are not familiar with dual-fuel vehicles.

Dual-fuel vehicles are vehicles that can operate on two different types of fuel, an alternative fuel and petroleum fuel. You may have heard of them referred to as flexfuel vehicles or FFVs.



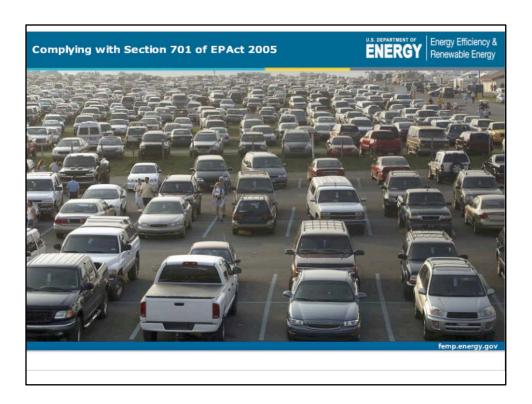
Almost all dual-fuel vehicles today are E85 FFVs.



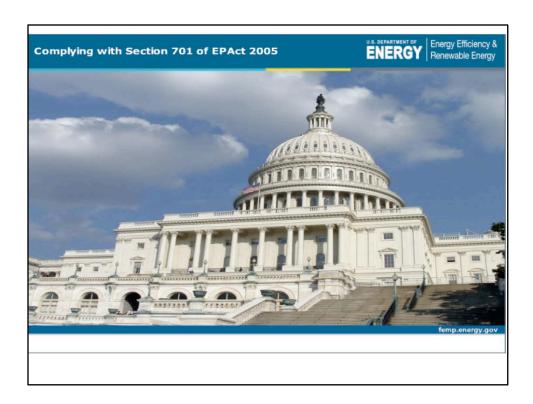
These vehicles can operate on both gasoline and E85 ethanol, which is a fuel mixture containing mostly ethanol and some gasoline.



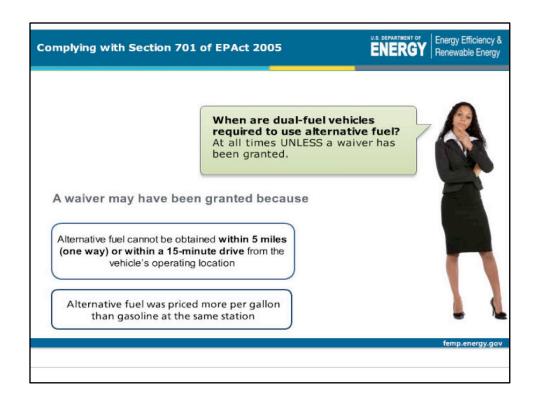
There are also dual-fuel vehicles that can be fueled by other alternative fuels such as natural gas or propane.



Did you know that dual-fuel vehicles account for one out of every three vehicles in the entire Federal fleet? Compliance with Section 701 of EPAct is one of the best opportunities to reduce petroleum use in the Federal government. It is up to you to ensure that Federal dual-fuel vehicles refuel with alternative fuel rather than petroleum whenever possible.



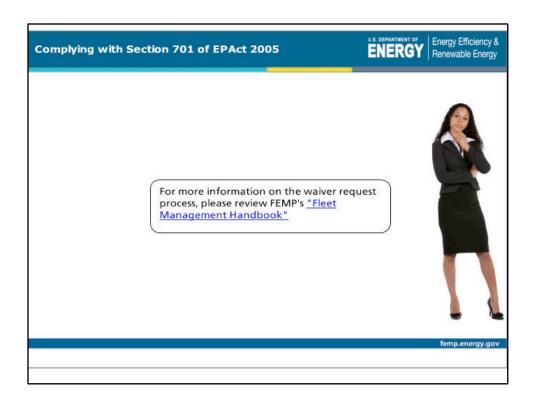
Each year, the Department of Energy reviews each agency's fuel consumption and reports to Congress on their level of compliance with Section 701. Let's now explore how to determine whether your vehicle is covered by this requirement to use alternative fuel.



As we've discussed, in order to comply with Section 701 of EPAct 2005, all dual-fuel vehicles are required to use alternative fuel. The only condition under which these vehicles are not required to use alternative fuel is if they have been granted a waiver by DOE.

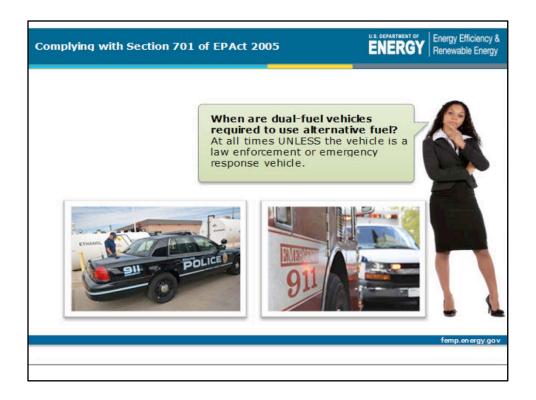
Section 701 outlines the conditions for DOE to grant vehicles a waiver—fleet managers are responsible for determining which vehicles may qualify for a waiver and must submit waiver requests to DOE each year for review and approval or denial. A vehicle may have received a waiver if alternative fuel is not reasonably available. Not reasonably available means that alternative fuel cannot be obtained within 5 miles (one way) or within a 15-minute drive from the vehicle's operating location. Or, a vehicle may have received a waiver if the alternative fuel costs more per gallon than gasoline at the same station.

At most stations, E85 costs less per gallon than gasoline.



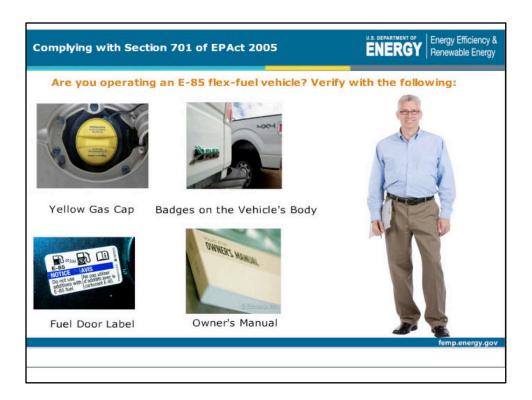
Please check with your fleet manager if you are unsure whether your vehicle has received a waiver.

For more information on the waiver request process, please review DOE's Fleet Management Handbook by clicking the link.



Please also bear in mind that if you drive a law enforcement or emergency response vehicle that has dual-fuel capability, you are encouraged, but not required, by Section 701 to use alternative fuel in the vehicle.

Check with your fleet manager if you are unsure whether your vehicle has been designated as a law enforcement or emergency response vehicle, and officially reported as such in the Federal Automotive Statistical Tool, or FAST.



In this part of the course, we will help you determine:

If you are driving a dual-fuel vehicle,

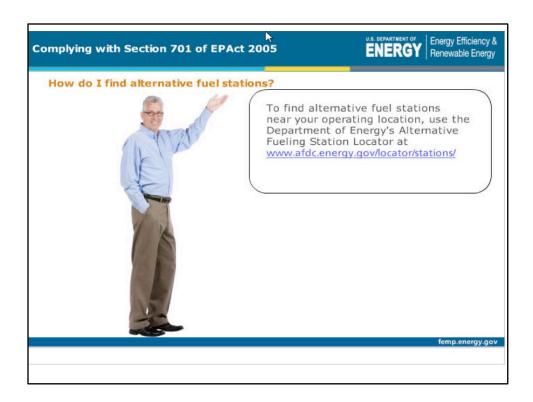
And the location of alternative fuel stations.

Almost all dual-fuel vehicles in the Federal fleet are E85 FFVs, vehicles capable of operating on either gasoline or E85.

The following tips will help you determine if you are driving an E85 FFV:

- Check your gas cap. Most manufacturers began placing yellow gas caps on FFVs as of model year 2008.
- Check the fuel door. Some FFVs have labels on the fuel door indicating the fuel type.
- Look for badges or labels on your vehicle's body. Most FFVs have the terms "FFV", "E85 FFV", or "Flex Fuel" on badges attached to the rear or side of the vehicles.
- Check your owner's manual. Your owner's manual will specify if the vehicle is an E85 FFV.

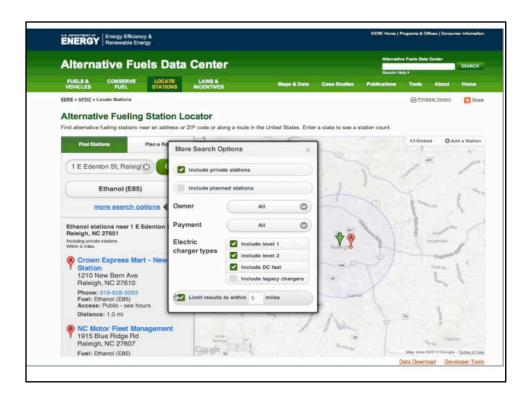
Each time you drive a different Federal vehicle, please be sure to determine if it is an E85 FFV and ensure that you are refueling the vehicle with the correct fuel.



Once you have determined that you are operating a dual-fuel vehicle and it needs to use alternative fuel, how do you locate alternative fuel stations nearby? To find the nearest alternative fuel stations, use DOE's **Alternative Fueling Station Locator** website.

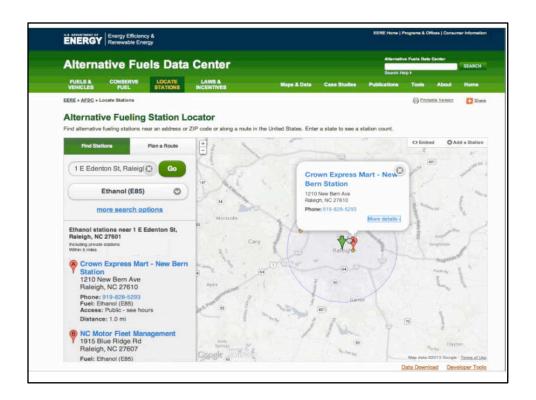


First, enter the address of your operating location. You can include any level of geographic specificity such as zip code, city and state, street address, and even latitude/longitude coordinates.

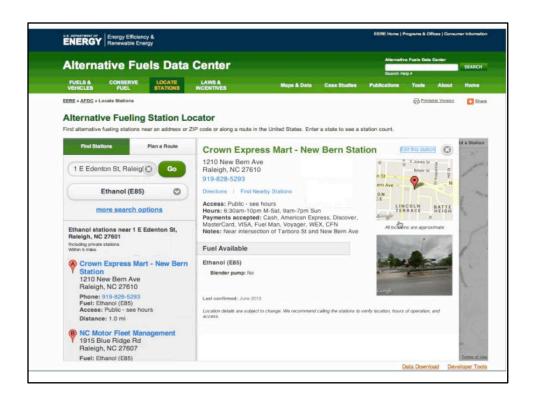


Next, select the alternative fuel that your vehicle uses.

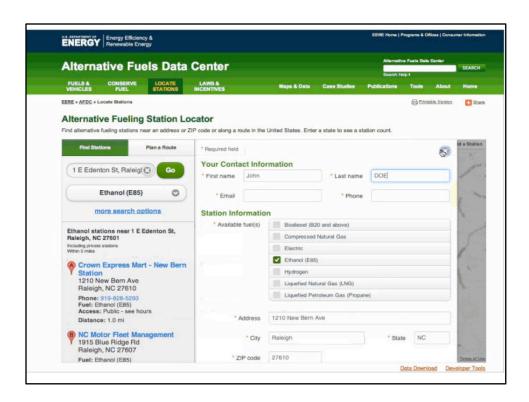
Be sure to click on "More search options", and click on the boxes next to "include private stations" and "limit results to within 5 miles" in order to help further refine your search for convenient alternative fuel infrastructure locations. Remember that even private stations owned by other federal agencies, states, municipalities, or utilities may offer you access to their fueling infrastructure, so it may be helpful to contact the nearest private facility to determine if it is an option for you.



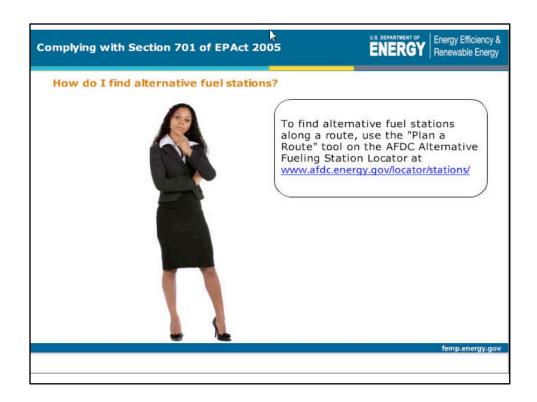
When relevant stations are found, the map on the right of the screen will automatically populate the stations, and they will be listed in the menu on the left of the screen. This menu will include some basic details about the station, including its distance from your vehicle's operating location. You can also click the station icon on the map to open details related to that station. If you would like more information regarding that station, such as a detailed address, phone number, hours, credit cards accepted, access type, and other notes and station images, click on "More details".



Notice that in the "more details" screen you will see a "Last confirmed" date near the bottom of the page. DOE works to ensure that all stations in our database are confirmed at least once per year.



If you find an error with the station information, you can use the "Edit this station" link in the upper right-hand corner of the "More details" screen to submit changes to DOE.

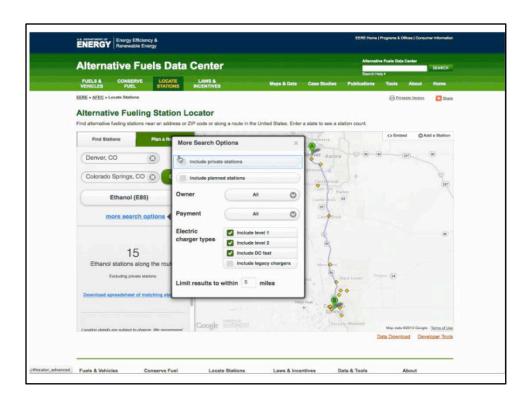


Let's now imagine a situation where you may be driving outside your normal operating area and need to find an alternative fuel station.

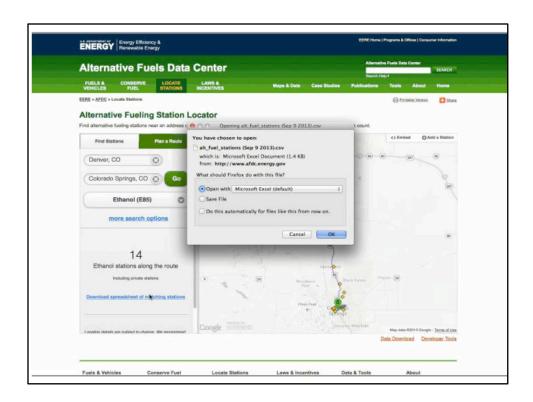
You can use the **"Plan a Route" tool** on the Alternative Fueling Station Locator website to find an alternative fuel station along your driving route.



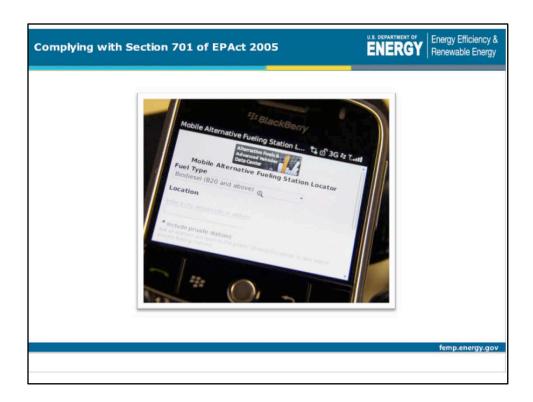
Click on the "Plan a Route" tab, and then enter the address of your starting and ending location and select the alternative fuel your vehicle uses.



Be sure to click on "more search options" and click on the box next to "include private stations", and "limit results to within 5 miles" to help further define convenient alternative fuel infrastructure locations along your vehicle route. You can also change the miles to limit results if needed.

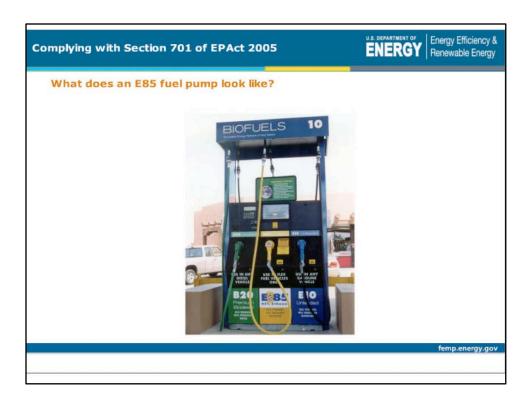


The map on the right of the screen will automatically populate your route and the alternative fuel stations near it. The stations along the route will also be populated in a downloadable spreadsheet available via a link on the left of the page.

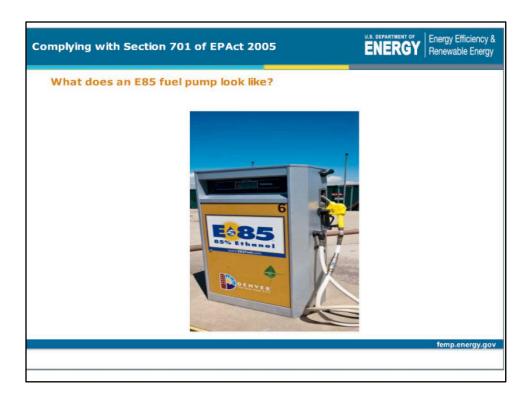


There is also a mobile version of the Alternative Fueling Station Locator website that can help you identify the nearest alternative fuel stations on your smart phone. Simply search for and visit DOE's Alternative Fueling Station Locator from your smart phone.

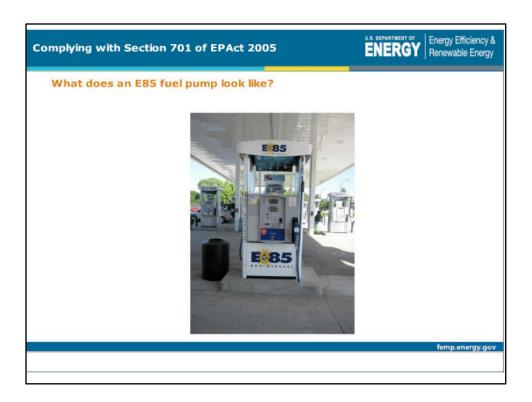
Drivers should be stopped, with the vehicle in park, before utilizing this mobile tool while operating a federal vehicle.



Now that you've learned how to identify the locations of E85 fuel stations, let's discuss how to identify the fuel pump once you've arrive at the station. E85 or ethanol fuel pumps may look different from conventional fuel pumps at fueling stations. In most cases, the E85 fuel pump will have a separate, yellow colored nozzle handle and/or hose to distinguish it from conventional fuel pumps.



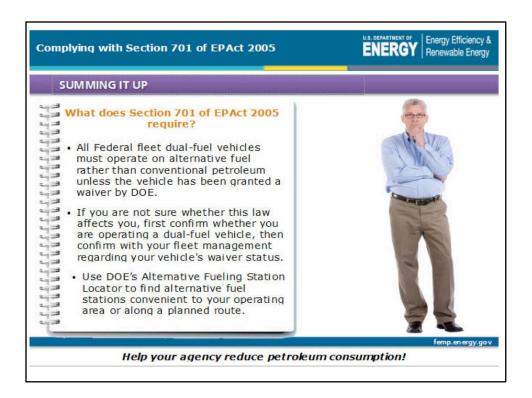
The pump will also have a label stating that the fuel is E85 and is for flex-fuel vehicles only.



The E85 pump itself may be located at a standalone site or under a separate canopy from the conventional fuels at the fueling station.



Regardless of the pump's location at the station, please note that the fueling process for E85 is exactly the same as for a standard gas or diesel fuel pump.



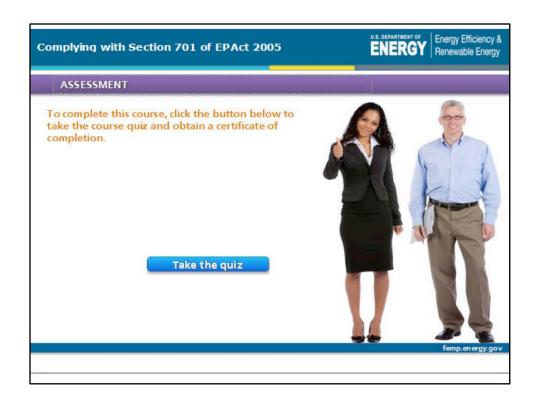
This concludes the e-training course on complying with Section 701 of EPAct 2005. To summarize our lessons today:

Section 701 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005requires all Federal fleet dual-fuel vehicles to operate on alternative fuel rather than conventional petroleum unless granted a waiver by DOE. Law enforcement and emergency response dual-fuel vehicles are exempt but encouraged to use alternative fuel.

If you are not sure whether this law affects you, first confirm whether you are operating a dual-fuel vehicle, then confirm with your fleet manager whether or not your vehicle has received a waiver from DOE.

Use DOE's Alternative Fueling Station Locator to find alternative fuel stations convenient to your operating area or along a planned route.

Our hope is that you now understand the importance of complying with this law to help the Federal fleet reduce its petroleum consumption. Thank you for taking the time to learn this important information today.



In order to complete this course, please click on the link to take the course quiz. Your responses to the questions will <u>not</u> be graded or tracked. When correctly answered, you may conclude the course with a course quality evaluation to receive a certificate of completion. Thank you.